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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/888,707	06/25/2001	Rob M. Trace	207385	8816

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUANG N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

DATE MAILED: 04/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/888,707

Applicant(s)

TRACE ET AL.

Examiner

Quang N. Nguyen

Art Unit

2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 June 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Detailed Action***

1. This Office Action is in response to the Response to Office Action of November 18, 2004 filed on 01/11/2005. Claims 1-26 remain for examination.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-4, 7-8, 10-12, 15-16, 18-21 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Coughlin et al. (US 6,810,411), herein after referred as Coughlin.

4. As to claim 1, Coughlin teaches a method comprising:

first receiving, by a multiple interface naming proxy via a first network interface, the network resource name service request (*DNS server 120 receives a request to connect to the host 170 that contains information about or represents "www.site.com" from client 110*) (Coughlin, C3: L50-58);

first transmitting, via at least a second network interface, a name query request corresponding to the network resource name (*when the DNS server 120 does not have the IP address of the requested domain name, it communicates with one or more name servers such as authoritative server 140 or name servers 160 to resolve the IP address of the requested domain name*) (Coughlin, C4: L7-13); and

second receiving in response to the first transmitting step, by the machine via the second network interface, a name query response including a network address for the resource residing on the subnet coupled to the machine via the second network interface (*in response to the request of the DNS server 120, the authoritative server 140 or one of the name servers 160 responds with a DNS packet having at least one IP address for the host 170 of the domain "www.site.com"*) (Coughlin, C4: L53-57).

5. As to claim 2, Coughlin teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the DNS server 120 maintains a cache of name-to-address entries, further comprising:

determining, in response to the first receiving step, that the cache does not contain any entry corresponding to a name identified in the name service request (*the DNS server 120 responds to the client 110 by supplying the name-to-address conversion from a list of IP addresses available in an accessible cache memory 130, if any*) (Coughlin, C3: L58-61 and C4: L7-13).

6. As to claims 3-4, Coughlin teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the machine executes a RAS server and the first network interface is a RAS interface (*DNS server 120 executes as a RAS server to establish the link between the client 110 and the host 170*) (Coughlin, Fig. 1 and C3: L50-58).

7. As to claim 7, Coughlin teaches the method of claim 3 further comprising the step of transmitting the network address via the first network interface to a RAS client (*once the IP address is received from the authoritative server 140, the DNS server 120 communicates the IP address to the client 110*) (Coughlin, C4: L53-57).

8. As to claim 8, Coughlin teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the network address is an Internet protocol (IP) address (Coughlin, C3: L3-8).

9. Claims 10-12 and 15-16 are corresponding computer-readable medium claims of method claims 1-2, 4 and 7-8; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

10. Claims 18-21 and 24-25 are corresponding network server claims of method claims 1-4 and 7-8; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. **Claims 5-6, 9, 13-14, 17, 22-23 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coughlin, in view of Pontoppidan et al. (US 2002/0161872), herein after referred as Pontoppidan.**

13. As to claim 5, Coughlin teaches the method of claim 4, but does not explicitly teach the second network interface is linked to a local area network (LAN).

In a related art, Pontoppidan teaches a remote access server (RAS) 20, which could be installed on the same machine as gateway 22, connected to LAN switch 12 by network medium 16 for accessing LAN 10 (*LAN 10 includes a network of computer equipments such as personal computer systems, a web server, a file server, an application server, etc., hence a name server could be implemented here*) from a remote location. (Pontoppidan, Fig. 1, paragraphs [0011] and [0013-0015]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Coughlin and Pontoppidan to link the second network interface (*via LAN switch 12*) to a local area network (*to LAN 10*) connected to a network of variety computer equipments since such methods were conventionally employed in the art to enable a user to connect to a network (*LAN, VPN, Intranets, etc.*) from a remote location via a RAS server (*and/or a gateway*) to access the resources residing on the network and to remotely configure, monitor and manage the network (Pontoppidan, paragraphs [0002-0003] and [0012]).

14. As to claim 6, Coughlin-Pontoppidan teaches the method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of accessing and establishing, by the RAS server 20 on behalf of the RAS client (*i.e., WAP terminal 50*), a connection between the RAS server and the resource residing on the subnet (*e.g., various servers 14 and/or management station 18 residing on LAN 10*) coupled to the machine via the second interface (*via the LAN switch 12*) (Pontoppidan, Fig. 1 and paragraph [0018]).

15. As to claim 9, Coughlin-Pontoppidan teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the first and second network interface are linked to distinct local area networks (LANs) (*Pontoppidan teaches the second network interface connects to LAN 10 via LAN switch 12, and the first network interface connects to a distinct network via modem 30, which could be implemented as another LAN to one having ordinary skill in the art*) (Pontoppidan, Fig. 1).

16. Claims 13-14 and 17 are corresponding computer-readable medium claims of method claims 5-6 and 9; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

17. Claims 22-23 and 26 are corresponding network server claims of method claims 5-6 and 9; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

***Response to Arguments***

18. In the remarks, applicant argued in substance that

(A) Prior Art fails to teach “first transmitting, via at least the second network interface, a name query request corresponding to the network resource name service request”, as claimed in claim 1.

As to point (A), **Coughlin** teaches a DNS server 120 receives a request to connect to the host 170 (*via a first network interface*) that contains information about or represents “www.site.com” from client 110 (**Coughlin, C3: L50-58**), when the DNS server 120 does not have the IP address of the requested domain name in its cache, it communicates (*via at least a second network interface*) with one or more name servers such as authoritative server 140 or name servers 160 to resolve the IP address of the requested domain name “www.site.com” (*i.e., transmitting a name query request corresponding to the network resource name service request*) (**Coughlin, C4: L7-13**).

(B) Prior Arts fails to teach “second receiving, in response to the first transmitting step, by the machine via the second network interface, a name query response including a network address for the resource residing on the subnet coupled to the machine via the second network interface”, as claimed in claim 1.

As to point (B), **Coughlin** teaches in response to the request of the DNS server 120 above, the authoritative server 140 or one of the name servers 160 responds with a DNS packet having at least one IP address for the host 170 of the domain "www.site.com" (*i.e., via the second network interface*) and once the IP address is received, the DNS server 200 communicates the IP address to the client 110 (*i.e., via the first network interface*) (**Coughlin, C4: L53-57**).

19. Applicant's arguments as well as request for reconsideration filed on 01/11/2005 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

20. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quang N. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3886.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's SPE, Rupal Dharia, can be reached at (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
RUPAL DHARIA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER